

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

1. (Amended) In a wireless communications system, a base station location determining system comprising:

a fixed satellite positioning system receiver;

predetermined location coordinates of said fixed satellite positioning system receiver; [and]

a module which determines a difference between a location signal received by said fixed satellite positioning system receiver and said predetermined location coordinates;

a mobile satellite positioning system receiver;

a combiner combining said difference with a mobile position signal determined by said mobile satellite positioning system receiver;

a transmitter for transmitting said combined value during a telephone call.

10. (Amended) A method of improving an accuracy of a received navigational satellite signal in a cellular telephone handset, comprising:

receiving location information from a navigational satellite system;

receiving a differential GPS correction signal relating to an error in said received location information; [and]

combining said location information and said differential GPS correction signal to generate highly accurate location information; and

transmitting said highly accurate location information during a telephone call.

15. (Amended) Apparatus for improving an accuracy of a received navigational satellite signal in a cellular telephone handset, comprising:

means for receiving location information from a navigational satellite system;

means for receiving a differential GPS correction signal relating to an error in said received location information; and

means for combining said location information and said differential GPS correction signal to generate highly accurate location information; and

means for transmitting said highly accurate location information during a telephone call.

20. (Amended) A method of increasing accuracy of a navigational satellite system in a wireless communications device, comprising:

receiving using cellular telephone functionality of said wireless communications device a differential GPS correction signal containing a location correction factor;

determining a location of said wireless communications device using a navigational satellite system portion of said wireless communications device; [and]

combining said location correction factor with said determined location of said wireless communications device; and

transmitting said combined value during a telephone call.

23. (Amended) A navigational system, comprising:

a satellite positioning system receiver;

a wireless communications front end; and

a module adapted to output during a telephone call a corrected location signal comprising a location signal received by said satellite positioning system receiver and a correction factor received by said wireless communications front end.

REMARKS

Claims 1, 10, 15, 20 and 23 are amended herein. Claims 1-26 remain pending in the application.

Claims 1-7, 23, 25 and 26 over Watters

In the Office Action, claims 1-7, 23, 25 and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Watters et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,982,324 (“Watters”). The Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

Claims 1-7 recite, *inter alia*, a transmitter for transmitting a combined value during a telephone call. Claims 23, 25 and 26 recite, *inter alia*, a module adapted to output during a telephone call a corrected location signal.

Watters appears to disclose a cellular network utilized to collect differential GPS error correction data which is forwarded to a mobile terminal over a cellular network (Abstract). The mobile terminal combines the differential GPS error correction data to formulate high accuracy position data (Watters, col. 9, line 46-59).

Watters’ high accuracy position data is used by the receiving device, i.e., a cellular telephone itself. Watters fails to disclose outputting a corrected location data and a combined value during a telephone call, as recited by claims 1-7, 23, 25 and 26.

A benefit of outputting corrected location data during a telephone call is, e.g., allowing another party to a telephone conversation to determine a location. Emergency operators typically ask callers of their location. In many circumstances a call party may not know of their exact location. Conventional techniques would not allow an emergency operator to find a person needing assistance. Applicant’s invention would allow an emergency operator to find a person needing assistance with a very high degree of accuracy, a benefit not disclosed or suggested by Watters.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 1-7, 23, 25 and 26 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 8-10, 13-15, 18-22 and 24 over Watters in view of Schipper

In the Office Action, claims 8-10, 13-15, 18-22 and 24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Watters in view of Schipper, U.S. Patent No. 5,986,603 (“Schipper”). The Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

Claims 8, 9, 21, 22 and 24 are dependent on claims 1, 20 and 23 respectively, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 1, 20 and 23.

Claims 8, 9 and 20-22 recite, *inter alia*, a transmitter for transmitting a combined value during a telephone call. Claims 10, 13-15, 18 and 19 recite, *inter alia*, transmitting highly accurate location information during a telephone call. Claim 24 recites, *inter alia*, a module adapted to output during a telephone call a corrected location signal.

As discussed above, Watters fails to disclose outputting a corrected location data and a combined value during a telephone call, as recited by claims 8-10, 13-15, 18-22 and 24.

The Office Action correctly acknowledges that Watters fails to disclose a location determining system and differences that comprises a longitude and a latitude difference (Office Action, page 4). The Office Action relies on Schipper to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in Watters to arrive at the claimed invention. The Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Schipper appears to disclose a method and apparatus for determining non-iterative exact solutions for two, three or four location fix coordinates x, y, z and/or time offset from pseudorange measurements (Abstract).

Schipper fails to even mention a determination of longitude or latitude as alleged by the Office Action. Moreover, Schipper fails to disclose, teach or suggest outputting a corrected location data and a combined value during a telephone call, as recited by claims 8-10, 13-15, 18-22 and 24.

A benefit of outputting corrected location data during a telephone call is, e.g., allowing another party to a telephone conversation to determine a location. Emergency operators typically ask callers of their location. In many

circumstances a call party may not know of their exact location. Conventional techniques would not allow an emergency operator to find a person needing assistance. Applicant's invention would allow an emergency operator to find a person needing assistance with a very high degree of accuracy, a benefit not disclosed or suggested by the combination of Watters and Schipper.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 8-10, 13-15, 18-22 and 24 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 11, 12, 16 and 17 over Watters in view of Schipper

In the Office Action, claims 11, 12, 16 and 17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Watters in view of Schipper, and further in view of Green, U.S. Patent No. 5,926,133 ("Green"). The Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

Claims 11, 12, 16 and 17 are dependent on claims 10 and 15 respectively, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 10 and 15.

Claims 11, 12, 16 and 17 recite, *inter alia*, transmitting highly accurate GPS location information during a telephone call.

As discussed above, neither Watters nor Schipper, either alone or in combination, disclose outputting a corrected location data and a combined value during a telephone call, as recited by claims 11, 12, 16 and 17.

The Office Action correctly acknowledges that the combination of Watters fails to disclose transmitting highly accurate location information to a called party during an emergency telephone call (Office Action, page 5). The Office Action relies on Green to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in Watters and Schipper to arrive at the claimed invention. The Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Green appears to disclose a system for determining a location of portable communication devices such as cellular telephones utilizing dedicated transponders at known positions (Abstract). The background details that a GPS receiver can be incorporated into a mobile telephone unit and positional

information can be provided during a 911 call (Green, col. 2, lines 55-57). Green reiterates **drawbacks** from utilizing GPS, including increased cost, power consumption, size increases, significant delays of acquiring a signal, weak signals, multipath propagation errors, and existing handset lacking GPS would not be able to utilize GPS (Green, col. 2, line 58-col. 3, line 40).

Green teaches away from utilizing GPS in an emergency call for a **multitude** of reasons. Green fails to disclose or suggest obtaining highly accurate GPS location information, much less transmitting highly accurate GPS location information during a telephone call, as claimed by claims 11, 12, 16 and 17.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 11, 12, 16 and 17 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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